The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4127 號七十二百一千四第 月六初月二十唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1871. 光緒同治庚午年 號六廿月正英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 24, H.M. g-b. OPOSSUM, Lieut. Comdr. Hope, from Canton.

Jan. 24, JOSEPHINE AMEDEE, French sch., 145, Lagarde, Amoy 22nd January, Rice.—ORDER.

Jan. 24, FALCON, Siam. bk., 250, Salge, Bangkok 14th December, General.—CHINESE.

Jan. 25, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Foochow 17th January, Pamsui 21st, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, Tea and Camphor.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 25, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 700, Barnie, Shanghai 19th January, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 25, L'IMPERATRICE, Brit. ship, 671, Forbes, Saigon 31st December, Rice.—CHINESE.

Jan. 25, GARIBALDI, Amer. bk., 670, Noyes, Portland, Oregon Nov. 20th, Timber and Wheat Flour.—CHINESE.

Jan. 25, EDWARD JAMES, Amer. bk., 520, Paterson, Portland, Oregon 20th Nov., Honolulu 16th December, General.—CHINESE.

Jan. 26, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Warden, Shanghai 22nd January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 25, NORSEMAN, for Bangkok.

Jan. 25, BEHAR, str., for Bombay, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
25TH JANUARY.

Ino, for Port Elizabeth.
Amacree, for Cape St. James.
Pactolus, for Saigon.
Killarney, for Saigon.
Formosa, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Foochow, &c.,—Capt. Dana, and 94 Chinese.
Per *Garibaldi*, from Portland,—175 Chinese.
Per *Formosa*, str., from Shanghai, &c.,—Messrs. E. C. Ray, G. McDougan, Capt. and Mrs. Pethall.
Per *Chukiang*, str., from Shanghai,—51 Chinese.
Per *Edward James*, from Portland, Oregon,—Mr. J. F. McCoy and 163 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports the British man-of-war *Zebra* is still in Foochow. Saw the str. *Norna* in Amoy, and the str. *Kwangtung* in Swatow; had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea.

The British steamship *Chukiang* reports off Turnabout on the 24th at noon, met steamship *Venus*, bound North. On the 25th at 1.30 p.m., passed the steamship *Asof*, and at 2.30 the steamship *Sin Nanning*.

The British ship *L'Imperatrice*, reports very heavy weather from N.N.E. on leaving Cape St. James, which lasted for 48 hours; came up through the Shoals, and steering for the Palawan route, when a shift of wind permitted the passage to be made right up the sea, carrying top-gallant sails all the way.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 30th, Her Majesty from Shanghai, Herald of Light from Takao 31st, Portland from Shanghai, Pons Elli from Hongkong; January 3rd, Ada from Hiogo; 4th, Sin Nanzing, str., from Shanghai; 8th, H.M.S. Rinaldo, from Yokohama, Omba from Shanghai, Byron from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

December 30th, Achilles, str., for London, &c.; 31st, Windermere for Fulmouth, M. M. Jones for Fulmouth, J. C. Munro for Shanghai, Appin, str., for Shanghai; January 4th, Cohlingbame for Shanghai; 5th, Alaska for Ningpo, Beemah for London; 6th, Gresham for London; 7th, Herald of Light for Takao, Ino for Cape Town, Fontenaye for Shanghai; 8th, Orpheus for New York; 9th, H.M.S. Rinaldo, for Amoy and Swatow.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 3rd, Kedron from Taiwan, &c.; 4th, Carmarthenshire from London; 5th, Witch from Hongkong, Andromeda from Liverpool; 8th, Albuera from London, Aztecs from Hongkong; 11th, Loudoun Castle from London, Jules Dufaure from Rocky, Borneo; 12th, Forcade la Roquette from Nagasaki; 14th, Jane Spiers from Nagasaki, Antipodes from London; 15th, John C. Munro from Foochow, Pekin from Nagasaki, Maria Rickmers from Cardiff; 16th, Endora from Nagasaki, Gipsey from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

January 3rd, Vesta for Swatow, Omba; 4th, G. C. Love for Nagasaki, Mexicana for Amoy and Taiwan; 5th, Oslo for Chefoo; 6th, Thomas Bell for Chefoo, Serpent for Nagasaki, Geffrard for Chefoo 7th, Anne for Takao; 8th, Hellen W. Almy for Chefoo, Elizabeth Nicholson for Hongkong; 10th, Haimlata for Takao, Annie Bow for Chefoo; 11th, Hilda for Chefoo; 12th, James S. Stone for New York; 13th, Satsuma for Nagasaki; 14th, Emperor for Swatow; 15th, Bob Tail Nag for Keelung; 16th, Athena for Montreal, Carmarthenshire for Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(*From December 31st, 1870, to Jan. 7th, 1871.*)

January 1st, Asphodel from Hiogo, Chih-li, from Shanghai; 3rd, Success from Hiogo, Cleator, str., from Hongkong; 7th, New York, str., from Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

January 1st, Carnarron Castle for Hiogo 3rd, Golden Age, str., for Shanghai; 6th, Belted Will from New York, Spray from Nagasaki, Venus, French frigate, for a Cruise.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4th, Alejandro from Glasgow; 5th, Maria y Vicenta from Hongkong, Pepita from Cadiz, Fatino, str., from Hongkong; 6th, Nuevo Luzon, str., from Amoy and Hongkong, Kildonan from Hongkong; 11th, Encarnacion from Hongkong; 17th, Manila, str., from Hongkong; 18th, Archer from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

January 5th, Emuy for Singapore; 7th, Nassau, str., for Sea; 9th, Chattanooga for New York, Albyn's Isle for Cape St. James; 10th, Vandenick, str., for Sea; 16th, Conchita, str., for Cebu.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Stock-in-Trade, &c.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Manila Sugar.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Japanese Ware, &c.

NOTICE.

MR. SOULIE has the honor to announce that he is prepared to give lessons in horsemanship to persons of either sex, and that he will during his stay in Hongkong render the most indomitable horses perfectly tractable.

Terms for the above are made by special agreement in each case.

tf 158 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—R. ROWETT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—T. PREM, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. S. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE.

MR. VICTOR KRESSER having retired from the Chief Management of the Corporation, the undersigned has this day assumed charge.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
1m 3 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $8 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 15% (*Fifteen per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1870.
POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 123 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex "Corea," and other late arrivals.

COPPER and Japanned Masthead and Anchor LAMPS.
Solar Ship LAMPS.
Kerosine Table and Lobby LAMPS.
Water GAUGES.
Gauge COCKS.
Bourdon's Patent Pressure GAUGES.
Salters Sportsman's BALANCES.
Brass Sunk Slide BOLTS.
Round, Flat and Bull's Eye LIGHTS.
Deck LIGHTS.
Cut TUMBLERS and GLASSWARE, in every variety.
CROCKERYWARE, Electro PLATED WARE.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Copying PRESSES.
Coloured GLASS, plain and figured.
Wrought Iron NAILS. Copper Boat NAILS.
Tinned TACKS.
Finest Ground COFFEE, in 1 lb., 2 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. tins.
BASS'S ALE, in quarts and pints, by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
Aitken's Falkirk ALE, in quarts and pints.
do. do. in hogsheads.
Guinness's STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Jeffrey's ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.
Hunt's PORT WINE.
SHERRY, CLARET, Sparkling MOSELLE Nonpareil.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Montpole, in quarts and pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Grand Vin Royal, in quarts and pints.
HOCK HOCHHEIM, LIEBFRAUMILCH.
MOSELLE WINNINGEN.
MARCOBRUNN.
Seltzer WATER, in Hampers of 25 bottles.
Hubbuck's Raw and Boiled OIL.
do. White Zinc PAINT.
An Invoice of Smith and Wellstood's House and Office STOVES.
181 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE new and fast Sailing Cutter Yacht *Anna*, 29 Tons.
Apply at the PRAYA HOTEL.
tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.

BOWLING ALLEYS.
BILLIARD ROOM.
RIFLE GALLERY.
MUSIC ROOM.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEWSPAPER ROOMS.
1017 AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. F. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary.—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BEADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLIPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SSENSER.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,	JOHN HANNA, Esq.	

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half-Yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.
Warrants, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, by Shareholders not already in receipt of same.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisoon gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),
THIS DAY,
the 26th January, 1871, at 11 A.M.—
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH comprising BOILERS, ENGINES, LATHES, Drilling MACHINES, STOCKS and DIES, Brass and Iron CASTINGS, FURNACES, PUMPS, TOOLS, VICES; Sheet, Round, Square, and Flat IRON; Square, Round, Octagonal, and Spring STEEL; PUNCHES; MOVEABLE FORGES with Blowers; Moulders, Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' TOOLS, PIPING, CRUCIBLES, NAILS, SCREWS, CHAINS, ROPE, BLOCKS, PULLEYS, BOATS, 15 Tons English COKE, &c., &c., &c.
The whole will be first offered in one lot, and if unsold, will be put up separately, as per catalogue.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
124 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th January, 1871, at noon,
At the Godowns of Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co., Wanchi,—
(On account of the concerned),
A quantity of MANILA SUGAR,
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water),
Also,
4,000 to 6,000 Piculs Sound MANILA SUGAR.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
THOMAS WALLACE,
Auctioneer.
132 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th January, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
3 Cases White LINEN.
Coloured FLANNELS.
50 Boxes CANDLES.
5 Cases MACCARONI.
Cases, each 3 doz. SHERRY.
Cases PORT.
Cases CHAMPAGNE.
Cases BRANDY.
TOBACCO.
An Invoice of STATIONERY.
A small assortment of JAPANESE WARE, also one HOUSE BOAT, with awning, sails, oars, &c., complete.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th day of January, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Praya, at 2 P.M.,—
A fine collection of JAPAN WARE, comprising Large and Small VASES, TOILET SETS, Breakfast and Dinner SERVICES, CUPS and SAUCERS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
At 1.30 p.m.,—
(For account of the concerned),
ex "*Augusta*,"

J.R.G. 5327/5329, J.R.G. 5332.	2 cases, each 50 catties Magenta DYE.
	1 case, containing 50 catties Blue ANILIN.

(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
152 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road*, on
MONDAY,
the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.,—
A large and handsome assortment of superior Nagasaki JARS, VASES, STATUETTES, NESTS of BOWLS and BOXES, SALVERS, Punch BOWLS; Dinner, Dessert and Tea SERVICES, also a quantity of Lacquered and other CURIOS.
159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late F. I. HAZELAND, Esq., The Albany, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of February, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Drawing-room SUITES, Dinning and Bedroom SUITES, Marble-top Centre TABLE, TEAPOYS, Pier GLASSES, Cheval GLASS, Marble TIMEPIECES, GASALIERS and BRACKETS, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, Plated WARE, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.
A PONY, SADDLE and BRIDLE.
And,
A PIANO.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
161 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th day of February, 1871, at noon, precisely,—
The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which with few exceptions is of the best English make, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed Room SUITES, Italian Walnut Loo TABLES, Do. COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Mahogany Dining and Library CHAIRS and COUCH in Morocco Leather, Mahogany Dressing TABLES with large Swing Glasses, Do. Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Mahogany Double winged WARDROBES with glass plate doors, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
A Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Middleton & Co., of London.
Also,
A full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Sherwood, of Calcutta, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 6th February.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
56 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Trustee of Mr. LENGNON DAVIES' Estate, to sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by Private Contract),
TO-MORROW,
the 27th January, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the *China Magazine* Office, comprising PRINTING PRESSES of various sizes, Copper-plate PRINTING PRESSES, FOUNTS of TYPE, White and Coloured PRINTING PAPER, PAPER PRESS and CUTTER, CAMERAS, GLASS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Several vols. "China Magazine," Tennyson's WORKS, DICTIONARIES, &c., any, right and interest which the Trustee may have in "The China Magazine," "Notes and Queries," and "The Far East Diary," Office FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
84 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract,
TO-MORROW,
the 27th day of January, 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises,—
That spacious and pleasantly situated HOUSE (now in the—occupation of A. H. PRICE, Esq.) just in rear of the Albany, built on the North-eastern section of Inland lot No. 648, with out-offices, two stall stable, &c.
The HOUSE contains on the Ground Floor, Dining Room, Spare Room, Wine and Servants' Rooms. On the first floor, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, three Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and three Bath Rooms. Water and Gas laid on.
The house has recently been put in thorough repair.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the deed of transfer. All purchases of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
57 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.,
In their Sales Room, Queen's Road,—
(For account of the concerned.)
85 Reams PRINTING PAPER.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
165 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 31st day of January, 1871, at noon,
on board,—
The British Three-masted Lorcha
"*STAG*"
of 3,000 piculs capacity, built of teak, as she now lies in this harbor, off Wanchi, with all her appurtenances.
For further particulars or inventory, apply to the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer. Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
145 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER.*"
60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.
Also,
H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL,*"
40 Horse Power.
And,
1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
2259 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., to offer by Public Auction, at their office, Aberdeen Street,
On an early day in February next,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—
The Steamship
"*LIGHTNING,*"
as she now lies at anchor at Whampoa, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Pumps, Warps, &c., all complete and in good order.
Register Tonnage, 672 Tons.
Carrying Capacity, 460 Tons, general cargo.
Coal Bunkers, 290 Tons.
Two Engines Direct Acting of 180 H.P., and Two Boilers, built by Maudslay & Co.
Consumption of Coals, 18 to 20 Tons for 24 Hours, at a speed of 10 Knots.
Length over all, 205 feet.
Breadth, ... 25.9.
Depth, ... 19.3.
For further particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the Hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
30 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at 3 P.M. on the 1st March,—
(unless previously disposed of by private contract),—
The Company's Iron Screw-Steamer
"*NOLINA,*"
Register Tonnage of Ship.....613
" " Engine Room, &c.....356
Total Tonnage.....969
Draught of water when loaded, 15 feet.
Description of Engines—Direct, with Gearing.
Horse Power, 230 nominal.
The Boilers were recently fitted with a complete set of new Tubes and Tube Plates.
A complete Inventory can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of transfer. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchaser.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1871. [37

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th February, 1871, at 3 P.M.,—
Those two substantially built HOUSES, Nos. 10 and 12, Shelley Street, built on Section B of Inland Lot 124, at present let at a rental of $40 per month each; Gas and Water laid on. The House No. 12 has also a well of good water. Each House has four Rooms, Bath Room and Out Offices. Both Houses are in good condition, having recently had new floors in the lower rooms.
Crown Rent $18.24, per annum.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
148 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

PILOT BOAT.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE "*MARIA JANE,*" 78 Tons Measurement, (will carry about 100 Tons, on 7 feet draft); length over all 85 feet, Beam 19 feet 6 in., Depth 7 feet.
This smart little Craft (Rebuilt and Metalled in February, 1870, at a cost of $4,000), will be sold at Auction, on
Wednesday, the 1st of February,
if not previously disposed of privately.
THOMPSON & Co.,
151 101] *Auctioneers.*

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Secretaryship of the above-named Company will shortly become Vacant, and applications for the appointment will be received at the Company's Head Office until the first day of March next.
By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
393 138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
2m 89 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be Two per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

AN English PHAETON, built by Mulliner, of Leamington. Shifting hood, also converts into a waggonette or back-to-back dog cart, fitted with pole and shafts, weight 600 lbs. Also a light double Harness made by Wilkinson & Kidd. Price for the lot $900. All made to order expressly for use in this climate, and have been used but a few times.
Apply at the Office of RUSSELL & Co.
14d 83 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

NEW GOODS.

COOKING RANGES.
YACHT STOVES.
CRUCIBLES.
CHOCOLATE SANTE, &c.
SPICED SALMON.
STRAWBERRIES.
SAUSAGES.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
CROQUET.
SADDLERY.
NEW NOVELS
RACQUETS.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS.
COFFEE MACHINES.
EUREKAS.
RUGS
SHOT.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
OATS.
HAY.
BREECHLOADERS.
CARPETS.
SNIDER CARTRIDGES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1561 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Emeralda."
BEST WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 60 Hongkong, 11th January, 1871.

Intimations.

THE GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE Director of the above CIRCUS has the honor to inform the Public of Hongkong, that, having obtained permission to erect a Tent on the Cricket Ground, a Series of Performances will be given hereafter for the Amusement of Public of this place.

Mr. SOULIER has the honor to announce that he is prepared to give lessons in Horsemanship to persons of either sex, and that he will, during his stay of one month in Hongkong, render the most indomitable horses perfectly tractable. He undertakes to teach amateurs after his new method, and also to train their horses. Terms for the above made by special agreement in each case.
167 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain J. E. Toppin, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 163 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,
Calling at SINGAPORE.

THE O. S. S. Coy. Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will leave this Port on or about 1st February.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Queen's Road.
7d 164 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

FOR AMOY *via* TAKAO.

THE A 1 Schooner
"JOSEPHINE AMEDEE,"
Capt. P. Lagarde, will sail on or about the 1st February next for the above ports.
For Freight, &c., apply to
DEHODE, DUBOIS & Co.
10d 167 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

A MEDICAL MAN, married, long resident at one of the Coast Ports, who is about to leave China for a time, is willing to take medical charge of a Steamer going via Suez Canal to England, about April next. For terms and other particulars apply to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" RENOE & Co. Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE Telegraph having been opened to Singapore, Arrangements have in consequence been made to supply Subscribers to the *Daily Press* with the telegrams as early as possible after the arrival of steamers from that place, in the same manner as the late Telegrams have *heretofore been supplied* after the arrival of the mail steamers, and it is requested that coolies be sent for them with the "*Daily Press* Extra" cards, already in Subscribers' hands.

W. H. BELL.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

BIRTH.

On the 24th January, at Macao, Mrs. F. S. SCHUTZE, of a daughter. [182

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 8.15, and the last messengers left the office at 8.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1871.

It is clear that the Chinese have fully decided to make the best use of the time which has been allowed to become available to them by the turn which the negotiations with reference to the Tientsin Massacre took, when it was agreed that CHUN-HOW should be despatched to Europe to settle the difficulty, and that they are determined that if troubles arise with foreign nations, they shall not be overtaken by them unprepared. Of this, it would seem, they have no desire to make any secret. Indeed, from the publication in the *Pekin Gazette* of the memorial from the Viceroy of Fokien on the subject, there appears to be reason to conclude that their policy is in the opposite direction, and that they are desirous to let it be known as distinctly as possible that they are quite prepared to assume a warlike attitude. That a large section of the official classes are sufficiently ignorant and puffed up to believe that they could succeed in a struggle with foreign nations has long been known, and it has been on many occasions pointedly asked for what purpose are the Chinese so actively engaged in providing themselves with ammunitions of war. Hitherto, however, such steps have been taken for the most part only by local officials, and although the Pekin Government has no doubt been fully aware of what has been giving on, no official recognition of the fact has hitherto been made. The most important bearing of the difference now observable is that while steps taken to procure arms by different local officials would not have any great influence on the Chinese people at large, similar steps, backed by official sanction, would convey to them a definite impression that warlike preparations were being made for a specific object. "YUNG KWEI, Viceroy of Chekiang and Fokien," says the memorial, of which a translation was given in yesterday's paper, "reports, with respect to the absolute necessity for improved muskets and cannon in case of disturbances," that—the memorial goes on to say in effect—the Chinese must be provided with the most improved foreign weapons, and that the most vigorous measures will be taken to obtain them—purchases will be made to meet immediate necessities, but arrangements will be completed for their manufacture on a large scale under the direction of Chinese superintendents. What the "absolute necessity" and the "disturbances" specially requiring consideration at the present time are, is not stated; but what impression will be conveyed to the Mandarins and people throughout the Empire by the appearance of the memorial under notice cannot be a matter of doubt. They will simply conclude, as they are no doubt meant to conclude, that preparations are being made for a war with foreigners if they will not give in with regard to the Tientsin Massacre. Such undoubtedly will be the impression conveyed, and it is impossible to believe that the memorial from YUNG KWEI was inserted in the *Pekin Gazette* without a full knowledge of the influence it would have upon the public mind. It is quite possible that it was also intended to have a certain effect upon foreigners, who, it was probably thought would be intimidated by the statement that China was providing herself with foreign arms. The memorial, however, is of the greatest interest as showing the present bent of the officials. It is to be borne in mind that the idea has always been prevalent among the Chinese that foreign warlike power is attributable chiefly to superior weapons; and the conclusion on their part that, if they could only become possessed of the same arms, they would be a match for foreign nations is thus easily understood. Their calculations would beyond any question prove utterly mistaken; because it would always be impossible to attain the necessary discipline in a body of native soldiers officered by their own countrymen, and the best weapons without discipline, thorough *esprit de corps*, and confidence, must be comparatively useless. But this point is not taken into consideration by the Chinese. They rely upon their numbers, and believe that they only require arms to be a match for any nation in the world. The effect, therefore, of an assurance being given in the *Pekin Gazette* to the people at large that the officials are taking measures to provide themselves largely with the best modern weapons, will be to increase the arrogance and hostility which have of late been so strongly manifested; and it is to be therefore greatly feared that the time has already gone by, when it would have been possible, by prompt and vigorous action, to re-establish the *prestige* of the foreign name, after the serious blow which was dealt to it by the Tientsin Massacre.

LOCOMOTION.

Perhaps of all communities in the world this is the least locomotive. Exercise is taken in a chair or a trap. A walk "up the hill," is considered an undertaking, one to Pokfolum a task, and a journey to the Peak an event to be remembered for the rest of one's days. The tendency to locomotion seems to decrease in exact proportion with the area in which it is possible. We say we are cramped in this little island. There is no room to "stretch our limbs." One would suppose that where such complaints were made it would be found that people were always stretching their limbs all over the available surface, and having come to the limit of that, *then* cried out for more space. No such thing. As there is little room, there is less desire to make the most of it. We are cramped, and therefore we cramp ourselves the more. We are chained, and therefore we shorten our tether; imprisoned, and therefore we remain in a corner of our cell. Alexander lamented that there were no more worlds to conquer, but he had conquered nearly the whole of this one. We resemble more nearly the starveling potentate, who, albeit he cannot rule his own dominions, groans because the world is too narrow for the exercise of his governing powers.

Hongkong does not affect locomotion. It is not that men abjure exercise. They play cricket, rackets, bowls, billiards; they ride, they boat, they undertake violent athletic contests. They do everything, in fact, but walk. There is something very odd in this exception. It may be seen in a most ludicrous aspect on the occasion of any cricket match. You find each eleven gradually arriving *in chairs!* There is something grotesque in the spectacle of white flannelled legs, earnests of impending activity, dolefully doubled up in a sedan, the emblem of all that is lazy or infirm. There is something laughable, but there is something very suggestive also, in such a spectacle. That which is suggested is the answer to the question "Why don't men walk?" St. Paul had to do with residents in a far different land, or he would never have spoken to them about their "daily walk and conversation." Our daily conversation is a very distinguishable feature of our existence, but our daily walk is carefully omitted. Why is this? And what are the effects of it?

In the first place the gradients of the roads are difficult. In the second place, just because Hongkong is small, and the roads are few and short, they become wearyingly familiar. In the third place no doubt the long summer wears a man out, so that he does not care to walk much in the cooler weather. Again, if he walked he could not do something else which he might be doing in the time, and which he commonly omits to do during that interval. Moreover, there are few ways of walking out by one road and back by another, unless you go all round the island, and to walk back by the way that you walked out is monotonous. These are all plausible enough explanations, but the real one is not touched by any one of them. The fact is, it isn't "the thing" to walk in Hongkong. The exigencies of a long and hot summer have made it "the thing" to employ chairs, or traps, or ponies, in order to "go about." At home, and in other temperate climates, it is the rule to walk. Here it is the rule to employ some mode of conveyance, and it looks almost *infra dig.* to be seen on your legs. It is not *infra dig.* to play cricket, or rackets, or bowls, or billiards, because no one has yet devised a successful plan of doing these things by proxy. You can walk by proxy. You can make your horse or your coolies walk on your behalf. But you cannot play cricket by proxy—at least no one has set the fashion, and it isn't as yet "the thing." Some day, when we can get catapults to do our bowling, and some mechanical contrivance to bat, we can make a lot of coolies field, and ourselves come down as spectators in our chairs, lounging afterwards on the gorgeous sofas and couches which will be placed round the pavilion on the cricket-field of the next century. We shall have automatic running machines to do our mile races, and improved Jacks-in-the-box to perform our "high jumps," with or without poles. But in the meanwhile it is the thing to play our own cricket and run our own races, while it is not the thing to take our own walks.

The result of all this is that we go nowhere. It is all very well to go out in a chair, but you cannot find much attraction in a long chair excursion, and so you are content with a short one. You sometimes go as far as Pokfolum in one direction, or Sowkewan in the other, but this kind of chair operation is not romantic, and you don't care to go farther. Consequently your idea of the possible extent of such a journey is very confused. You know it is not far to Pokfolum or to Sowkewan, but you imagine that the distance between those two points on the other side is longer than it is. You have confused notions of the *ultima thule*, which you place probably much farther off than it really is. You know in figures the circumference of your island, but your practical knowledge of it is limited, even supposing that you have made the circuit once or twice. It is necessary to be familiar with the whole way in order to know practically the length of the circumference. Hence more importance is attached to this little island than it deserves. Especially is this the case with the Government. Every Government official in Hongkong ought to be walked round the island three or four times, as a performing horse is walked round the circus, in order that he may know for himself the extent, of the jurisdiction over which it hath pleased Divine Providence and the Colonial Office to give him sway. It is recorded of a certain Hongkong official (so long ago that his name has not been preserved) that he took a walk one day round the island, and on his arrival in Victoria, immediately requested that the "General" at the end of his official title might be dropped. This was refused, and the crest-fallen official resigned. He could not stand a "General" within a circuit of twenty-seven miles.

No, locomotion is not fashionable in Hongkong. Because it is not fashionable it is not practised, and because it is not practised we get wrong ideas about our island. A bird looks upon his cage as his world. He exaggerates every detail, and the whole becomes enormous in his eyes. This is the case, however, only with birds accustomed to captivity. Put a wild bird in a similar cage, and he will walk round about it seeking an exit, and forming too just a conception of its dimensions. But transplant a European to Hongkong, and he takes root in one spot. He sees only Hongkong around him. It is his world for the present, and he almost imagines it is more important than the one from which he came. He holds up a ten cent piece between his eye and the moon, and the ten cent piece appears the bigger object.

But the worst results of non-locomotion is not this exaggeration, which we have no doubt exaggerated obviously enough. It is the cause unquestionably of a great deal of that physical and mental languor which is one of the most striking characteristics of Hongkong. Those who do not cricket, play bowls, boat, or ride, have only the resource of "mooning." Physical inertia is of course a direct result of this, and mental sloth no less arises from the same cause. Non-locomotion reproduces itself. It is at once its own cause and effect. And the locomotion of the body goes *pari passu* with that of the mind. The analogy holds throughout. Other people do most of our thinking as well as our exercise. We read our *Punch* and our daily paper, but we form no opinions. Where there are no private opinions there can be no public opinion, and the absence of the latter again confirms the tendency to dispense with the former. We ride in mental sedan-chairs, and why should we marvel if we are mentally as well as physically in a state of chronic ill-health?

Mr. Edmund Sharp has, we are informed, been appointed Crown Solicitor, provisionally, pending confirmation of the appointment by the Colonial Office.

The lecture given by Mr. Francis at the Union Church last evening was well attended, and was of a very interesting description. The next lecture will by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, of Canton, on Taouism.

We hear that the steamer *Una*, which has just come out via the Suez Canal, brought out the machinery for the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's mills at Bangkok and Saigon. At the latter place 100 tons of sugar have already been manufactured.

A warrant has issued for the exhuming of the body of a man supposed to have been murdered two or three years ago at Tou-kwu-wan. The police have been warned by the coroner to remove the coffin without opening or disturbing it, as the bullet said to have produced death may be found in it.

After some difficulty in whipping-in shareholders, a quorum was got together at the Hongkong Hotel meeting yesterday. The report and accounts for the past six months, were passed, showing an amount of $6,023.87 profit for the period, and that the debt which stood at $142,000 on the 30th June, had been reduced by $3,000, and, now stands at $139,000. The retiring Directors and auditors were re-elected.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have sent forward their memorial to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of gambling in Hongkong. The document refers to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Chamber held on the 3rd April, 1868, to the effect that the licensed gambling, by encouraging dishonesty amongst a large portion of the native population engaged in business and in the employ of foreign firms, was injurious to the Colony, and goes on to state that since that time, the Chamber's opinion has been confirmed, by numerous instances of dishonesty on the part of the servants of foreigners, clearly traceable to the temptation held out by the gambling-houses licensed by the Government. It is urged that the alleged decrease of crime, which has been stated to be a consequence of the licensing system, is not shown to have resulted from it, and that, were the system abandoned, a still further decrease would be observable. While admitting that it would not be possible at once to eradicate gambling by suppressive measures, the memorialists urge that, by means of the large police force in Hongkong, it would be quite possible to repress the vice to such an extent that it could only be carried on in secret haunts, which would be resorted to by none but the dross of the population, as respectable Chinese would be afraid to venture into such places. They further consider that, by increased energy on the part of the police, even these secret haunts might be put down.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 15th, 1871.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHEA-SHEE, in the service of Mr. Hook, broker, was fined £5, for neglect of duty, in default, two months' imprisonment. Defendant set up a plea of illness, but could not state that he had reported his indisposition to his employer.

AN OFFICER OF THE CROWN!

TONG-A-YUNG, a coolie in the employ of the Harbour Department, Tong-a-ying, a cook's mate, and Ng-a-on, unemployed, were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, for having entered upon, searched, and stolen from, Cargo-boat No. 17, sundry articles of clothing under pretence and colour of being officers of the Crown, on the 11th day of January, while such boat was at anchor off the parade ground, and her people at breakfast. Tong-a-yung showed his Government Livery to prove his authority, and according to the evidence, came out in a manner that would have been highly creditable to a bumbailiff, or other professional.

ROBBING CARGO.

Five men in the service of Mr. Hook, broker, were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sharp, who was engaged for the defence, reserved the same until the sessions. These are the men who, when engaged in their pillage of a lot of rusing on board of one of Mr. Hook's cargo-boats, were so clumsy as to head up and leave behind in one of the casks, the implements by which they had opened the same.

ASSAULT.

William Henry Dumphy, a seaman on board the American ship *Shirley*, was fined $2, for an assault committed upon the person of the brother of Lee-a-chun, a servant in Murtali's boarding-house. The defence set up that they were only sky-larking did not appear probable, sundry kicks in the ribs could hardly be regarded as playful in character.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinese woman, before F. Stewart, Esq., Coroner, with Messrs. J. Hart, S. Speechley, and O. Armstrong, jurors. Deceased was named Wong Ayit.

Patrick Gernon, Inspector of Police, at present stationed at Stanley, said that on Tuesday morning between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, he was in the village on duty, and was informed of the death of a young woman there. He examined the body for marks of violence, and found none. Witness knew the deceased as the wife of Chow-Awo, a green-grocer, and that her name was Wong Ayit. He believed that she died on Monday morning.

The evidence of Dr. Young was taken next. He said that the body of deceased was brought to hospital in a coffin at about 1.30 a.m. yesterday. It was that of a Chinese female, ordinarily dressed. There were no marks of violence, and the body was well nourished. Decomposition had begun. The result of the *post mortem* was to show the abdomen filled with blood from a rupture of the spleen. All the other organs seemed healthy. Deceased had apparently had a meal recently before death. No trace of spirits or other fluid was found in the stomach, but the examination was made too long after death to detect traces of alcohol, even if they had existed. Death, he believed, was caused by a rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged to about three times its usual size. A fall or the slightest blow would have ruptured so diseased an organ. Witness was of opinion that violence of some sort must have occurred to rupture it.

Chow Akiu, widow and grass-cutter, of Stanley, said she used to take care of deceased's children occasionally, in return for which she got rice. On Monday morning, deceased called her to take breakfast with her. They breakfasted accordingly at 8 o'clock, all together, including deceased, her husband, two children, Lee Ayow, a boatman, and the witness herself. They regaled themselves with rice, salt fish and fowls, and samshu. Moreover, when the witness left at 9 o'clock, together with Lee Ayow, their host and hostess remained in undisputed possession of the bottle, from which they were still quenching their thirst—the bottles rather, for the deceased appropriated one to her exclusive use, and probably another, for she was in the habit of indulging in two bottles at each meal. There was no quarrelling over the breakfast-table while witness was there. Witness went home to sleep off the "little drop" she had taken, and, at ten she heard a cry to the effect that deceased was dead. She found her on the floor, and her husband holding her. She was not lying near the table. She was not quite dead, but lived for only a short time afterwards. No medicine was administered. Deceased had often been "tipsy" to witness's knowledge, but she had never known the husband and wife to quarrel.

Lee-a-yow, a boatman, employed by deceased's husband to sell vegetables, &c., in Stanley harbour, said he went to breakfast with his employer on Monday morning between 8 and 9. After a great deal of beating about the bush, he managed to say that when he went into the house, he found the last witness, the deceased, her husband, and two children. The deceased drank freely, and putting it plainly, was drunk. Her husband was not *quite* drunk, but when the witness left, the two remained at the table, as did also the last witness. The present witness went home to sleep.

The Coroner thought they must have a fine time of it at Stanley, if they could sleep in the morning in that way.

Witness said when he had nothing to do, he went to sleep. On this occasion he did not wake till called by his mother after one o'clock. He then first heard of deceased's death, and when he went to the house he found her dead body on the floor. There was no quarrelling between the husband and wife. Witness had in fact never seen any. He then began a story about the deceased having fallen down and died, but as he had not seen this he was stopped.

The Coroner said it was quite evident that these people were telling a story which they had been told to tell. As he had so often said, he thought these inquests were perfectly useless when the witnesses were Chinese, except for the medical evidence. This inquest would have to be adjourned, though he feared any further evidence would be of the same nature. He would not examine the husband yet, as he might be implicated. As to the last witness, he did not believe a single word he had said.

The inquest was adjourned to Friday week.

FOOCHOW.

A fire took place at the above port on the morning of the 14th inst. by which about thirty Chinese houses, among which was a native Bank, were destroyed; and it was feared at one time that Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s extensive and valuable property would be destroyed; but this was prevented by a high wall between them and the conflagration. Fears were also entertained for Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.'s premises; but fortunately the only foreign property destroyed was a small portico over the residence of Mr. Lowden, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

The following article is given, as likely to be interesting, but it is to be borne in mind that the writer was some time ago employed as Physician in the Foochow Arsenal, and had to leave in consequence of a misunderstanding:—

(*Translated from the "Nouvelliste de Shanghai."*)

The foundation of the Foochow Arsenal, which dates from rather more than three years ago, is a circumstance of the greatest interest at the present time to Frenchmen residing in China. This establishment occupies the first rank among those of the same nature which have been founded by the Chinese authorities in different provinces; considerable sums have been expended to bring it to its present condition; a numerous staff, almost exclusively French, has raised it to a definite position and standing, the French authorities in China have lent it the sanction of their influence and protection. Its importance, therefore, cannot be denied.

But on account of its very importance an altogether peculiar interest attaches to the study of the questions relating to its origin, its organisation, and its capabilities; its object can no longer be a matter of indifference in the difficult political circumstances which recent events have created in China. According to public opinion, war should be more or less close at hand, and is almost as necessary as it is inevitable. Now the Chinese arsenals, whose works are directed by Europeans are in fact intended to supply the Chinese with steam-vessels, valuable engines of war on coasts or rivers, and which they have lacked in previous expeditions; they are also intended to teach the Chinese the practical rules of steam navigation, in such a manner that they may be in a position to command, and manœuvre their vessels themselves, without the assistance of Europeans. At the present moment, that is as much as to say that it is the Europeans themselves, and the French in particular, who are furnishing arms to the Chinese—arms very evidently intended to be turned against us at a given moment. But it would certainly appear to be more logical, at least for the last named foreigners, to work in the opposite direction. That they may persevere in their present course it is necessary—that they should be thoroughly convinced that the Foochow arsenal is one of the most powerful means of establishing in China what is called French influence, which after long tottering ended by falling to the ground altogether last summer. Is this means of giving the French in China a certain *prestige*, which is so completely wanting to them, real—does it promise to be efficacious? Some persons have said so, others have believed it or have pretended to believe it, but nothing has ever been less proved. More than this, well informed persons, who examined the question with a perfect knowledge of such matters, and completely disinterested, will assert that the Foochow arsenal, such as it is at the present day, not only cannot in any degree augment French influence, but also cannot but contribute to diminish it both certainly and rapidly.

This latter opinion is too absolute, and too opposed to what has been admitted hitherto not to be gravely discussed, and submitted to the double proof of reason and facts. If it were the expression of the truth ods would have to admit that the French Government will be grossly deceived in its hopes. The Government has hoped, we need not doubt, that by placing a considerable number of Frenchmen on Chinese territory, where there were only very few up to that time, it would give some reinforcement to our nation, which ought to be classed, as one of the last amongst European nations if one judged from the purely numerical force of its representatives in China. It was also believed, probably, that by exhibiting to the Chinese the worth of our engineers and workmen in naval construction and building steam machines, it would have been proved to them that in this respect we did not yield to the other nations, whose productions they had been able to appreciate and admire. If the hopes of the French Government were realised, it was logical to admit that the Chinese, after the work and efforts of the French at the Foochow Arsenal, would have abundantly recognised the services which had been honestly and loyally rendered them, and that this recognition would have extended not only to the little French settlement at Foochow, but also to all the French in China.

Is it indeed thus that affairs have turned out? Has the French Government derived from its efforts in favour of the Foochow arsenal all the advantages which it hoped for from them? Have the French in China in general, and the French employed at the Foochow Arsenal in particular, specially felt the effects of the gratitude of the Chinese? This is a subject which future considerations may help to elucidate.

J. VIDAL.

(*To be continued.*)

The *Panama Star* announces the death of Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands the lady whose visit to England some few years ago was turned to so much account by the promoters of the Honolulu bishopric.

The Socialist Democrats in the German Parliament have resolved to vote against the war expenditure, on the ground that the war is now one of conquest against the French Republic, which is forcibly to be deprived of Alsace and Lorraine against the wishes of the population.

FORMOSA.

We are informed that the difficulties connected with the Camphor trade have again sprung up in a new form. It will be recollected that formerly the whole of the business was farmed out by the mandarins to a monopolist, who purchased from the producers at a very low figure and exported just enough to meet the demand in Hongkong, without allowing any fall in the market from over supply. This led to frequent disputes between foreigners and the monopolists, but ultimately, through the energetic action of Mr. Holt, H. B. M. Acting Consul, they were again enabled to enter the market, but further opposition continued to be made, which, as will be recollected, culminated in the disturbance which resulted in the protest of the late Mr. Gibson and Lieut Gordon taking the Amping fort. After that event, the monopoly came to an end; and the results of this was a large augmentation of the trade. About two months ago, however, it was rumoured that an Inland Tax of fifty-five cents per picul was to be levied on Camphor, that two former Camphor monopolists were to have the collection thereof, they paying the Taontai of the island for the right. A Lekiu office was to be opened at Banca, and at another town close to called Twatutia, the two principal towns on the Tamsui River, considered to be within the Port of Tamsui and where foreigners carry on their trade. The Lekim office at Banca, is represented by a man called "Kim Yew Foong," the Twatutia office, by "Wing-hoh-soon." These two worthies, it seems, have represented to the Compradores in Foreign employ, that they will give them ten cents per picul, to collect from their employers the 55 cents, and this information is derived from them. Some of the compradores accepted the offer, others refused, and soon afterwards a Chinaman in the employ of the one who refused a Camphor man, was seized, imprisoned, and beaten, merely because he belonged to a foreign hong engaged in the Camphor trade. The man was ultimately given up, but not without great trouble. These embryo monopolists, it appears, are assuming the powers of their predecessors, and any one thwarting them is liable to punishment without going through the form of trial. The monopolists are anxious to ascertain whether or not the foreign merchants will give in to this new lekin squeeze, and those connected with them are endeavouring by every means to find out the feelings of the foreigners on the point. The merchants up to the present have acted in concert, refusing to purchase Camphor, and have ignored the right of the lekim office to levy this new squeeze, on the grounds that no barriers have been officially named or hitherto existed on the Tamsui River, and because it is a well-known fact that the money will never enter the Imperial exchequer, but will go directly into the pockets of the individuals concerned in establishing this new monopoly. It is understood that the British Consul is in favour of the idea that the monopoly is justifiable, and this, it appears, encourages the Chinese officials in supporting it, so that the attempt now being made, which is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the treaty, seems likely to succeed. This state of affairs is much to be regretted, as there appears every reason to believe that if the system of monopoly were abolished, the trade of Formosa would be susceptible of large extension.

THE PEACEMONGERS.

(*Spectator*)

We almost begin to despair of the political effect of education. No success which is humanly possible in that department of effort could make our people the equals in knowledge, or intelligence, or general political morals of Mr. Mill, or Mr. Froude, or Captain Maxse, or the Duke of Cleveland, and yet we find these gentlemen, apparently unable to understand an issue as simple as that raised on 31st October by Prince Gortschakoff. Mr. Froude says we are going to war to avenge a fault of manner, and thinks that conduct unworthy of a great nation, adding besides considerations which, if we accept them, tend to prove that to declare war upon Russia is a highly dangerous proceeding. America may jump on our back, and it would be far easier to make a transaction with Russia, and accept some such overture as the Czar Nicholas made to Sir Hamilton Seymour,—that is, we presume, to sell our ally for the possession of Egypt. It never seems to occur to Mr. Froude that there are cases in which form is even more important than substance; that for a man to ask a release from an engagement is one thing, and to tear up an agreement avowedly because it is inconvenient is quite another thing. If a man disputes the contract he has made with Mr. Froude, or asserts that it is impossible of execution, or even breaks it without violence, Mr. Froude may pardon, or reason with, or even ignore him, but if he tears up the contract, flings it in the contractee's face, and declares that no law can touch him, would Mr. Froude yield then? Or if he did, would he ever have any security of any sort for that man's action? The Russian Government did not merely complain of a treaty, did not only disregard one, but claimed in so many words to possess the right of annulling any treaty it found inconvenient at its own discretion. Of course, what Russia may do any other country may do, and there is to be no written or unwritten international law any more; for any Power aggrieved or restrained by that law may, by writing a plausible circular, advertise itself out of its obligations. In human society possible under conditions which would make the state of war chronic by forbidding any agreement to make peace, and allowing any State without warning or cause to declare war whenever war might seem to its rulers profitable or expedient?

It is this point, the absolute necessity of some binding method of recording the obligations of nations, which Mr. Mill seems to us overlook. He denies, in his letter of Thursday, that he underrates the obligations of Treaties, as in his letter of Saturday he certainly seemed to do, and, of course, we accept his denial, but we do not see that the view he adheres to on Thursday meets the point a bit better than the one he repudiates. He says, "a country is not bound to enforce" a treaty already in existence, unless it is certain that it would be willing to impose that treaty afresh. There is a wide difference between affirming that I may break a promise, as soon as it is inconvenient to me to keep it, and maintaining that if another person breaks a promise made to me, I am not necessarily bound to shed his blood. We say you are bound, if by refusing to enforce the agreement you are dissolving the bonds of human society, and reducing the validity of all engagements to a mere question of force. England has obligations to the world and to its future as well as to special States, and disregards them when she allows treaties to which she is party, not rendered unmeaning by lapse of time and not annulled by the consent of those interested, to be openly set at nought by a single power. She would be helping in any case by such conduct to weaken public law, and in this particular case would be doing the very thing which Mr. Mill admits to be immoral, namely, assuming the right to break a promise because it is inconvenient to keep it. The Treaty of 1856 is, no doubt, a part of the written law of Europe, but it is also a specific promise made by Great Britain to Turkey, a promise to which the feebler state has a right to appeal, and it is asserted has appealed. Clearly if the appeal if the appeal is made, Mr. Mill's reserved case arises, and England "ought" at all events to keep her bargain. The Duke of Cleveland thinks evidently that the promise is not binding because Turkey is a very bad power to fight for; but Turkey is no worse than she was when we made the promise, and if she were, that would in no way release us from our obligation. Would not stipulate that "Turkey" should cease to be a synonym for a horde of Mussulman Asiatics, whose extinction would be, if not a blessing, at all events the most infinitesimal of all losses to mankind. If we are compelled to go to war in this matter, it will not be in defence of Turkey, but in fulfilment of our written promise, and to prevent Europe from falling into the international anarchy which must follow the defiant infraction of a treaty not annulled either by time or circumstances or consent. Even the insult to this country, deliberate and gross as it is, will have nothing to do with our action, which will be guided entirely by our sense of the worth of engagements and of the necessity of enforcing respect for public law.

The truth seems to be that thoughtful Englishmen who have studied modern history are getting utterly puzzled by what seem to them these the incessant breaches of European Treaties, and half inclined to suspect that Treaties are of no use at all except to cause trouble to Great Britain. They see clearly that Treaties cannot be perpetual, they see that certain treaties are very easily set aside, and they are trying hard to find some new law which shall be obeyed, and nevertheless shall not require perpetual re-enforcing. For the moment, the popular fancy is for treaties for limited periods, but capable of renewal, and no doubt that plan would have many and very great advantages. It would, however, have some very serious disadvantages, the greatest perhaps, being the necessity of calling Congresses every few years, and the danger lest every "period" should be marked by a war. It might be preferable to follow the plan on which commercial treaties are drawn, and make every treaty perpetual, but subject to a right of withdrawal after one year's notice. Public law would then be observed, and the Powers concerned would then decide to make war or abstain from war according to the value at the time of the Treaty itself. If such a clause had existed, for instance, in the Treaty of Paris, we should have only had to decide whether the neutralization of the Black Sea was worth a war with Russia. There would have been no insult, no breach of international law, no necessity for discussion, except upon the value of a rather feeble arrangement, which would, in that event, have probably been superseded by an agreement opening the Black Sea to men-of-war of all nations. In a sea not confined to Russia and Turkey, Russian fleets would be no more dangerous than they are in the Mediterranean. Another plan would be to insert an arbitration clause in every treaty making some neutral and weak power expositor of the law, and distinctly allowing for evidence of desuetude or impossibility as admissible in the argument. We dare say Mr. Mill could suggest even better devices; but then the value of them all depends upon the respect which is paid to Treaties in themselves. If Russia may of her own mere motion abolish the clause in the Treaty of 1856 neutralizing the Black Sea, she may abolish the clause in a future Treaty, which compels the contracting parties to give twelve months' notice of withdrawal. That may be inconvenient too, and may therefore be declared null and void. The Treaty of 1856 is not dead but alive. Five out of seven signatories wish it to continue, the Powers by whom it was drawn resent its refraction, the Power for whose benefit it was made appeals for aid against its infraction. If such an agreement can be set aside, what is the value of any agreement among the nations? And yet, except in the rise of some overshadowing power strong enough to make its will take the place of contracts, where is there any substitute for agreements to be found? The nations cannot go on without them, for what would be going without an international law, and they cannot substitute for Treaties a code, for that would require a tribunal to enforce it, and no such tribunal can be framed. Unless war is to be perpetual, Germany and France, after this war must come to some understanding, and how are they to come to one if that understanding may be nullified without war at the discretion of either side? The argument always comes round to the same point,—that agreements between nations are indispensable; that some nations, if strongly tempted and sure of impunity, will break them; and that it is therefore essential to the welfare of Europe that such violent breaches of faith should be punished. As to the fact of a breach of faith, such power in the absence of a tribunal, must judge for itself; but it is difficult in this instance for an impartial man to deny that it has occurred. Russia agreed, and admits she agreed, to neutralize the Black Sea. She now declares that agreement null and void. If that is not a breach of faith, whenever was one committed in the history of the world?

GERMAN CONSTANCY

(*Spectator.*)

There is one equality in the German Army, this marvellous weapon which the Hohenzollerns have forged and reforged for a hundred years till it is to other armies what a Damascus scimitar is to a regulation sword, which has scarcely yet received the admiration it deserves, and that is its constancy. It is quality other than courage, a quality which supplements and intensifies courage, up in which German leaders rely when, as at Spicheren, they order charges by comparatively small forces, because the constant renewal of attack bewilders and daunts the most determined foe. Such tactics in a French army would be ruinous, and with any army except the German they would be full of risk. It would be dangerous with other troops to order, as has been done before Paris, that the man first attacked shall retreat on the main body, or, as before Metz, that a regiment shall hold its position, whatever happens, until supports arrive. Nothing but absolute confidence in the constancy of the men thus devoted, certainty that they will not yield until they are dead, could make it safe, or wise, or even possible to invest Metz or Paris as Von Moltke has had the daring to do—to surround ten men in a clump, as it were, by ten men in a lane. Even with such men as the Germans the arrangement shows a trace of contempt for the enemy, and with soldiers less constant it would be ruinous. We venture to say, in no spirit of boastfulness, that if the men inside Metz or Paris were Englishmen or Americans—men, that is, of the Teutonic merits and demerits; or Irishmen—that is, men who once in action rise out of themselves into higher beings, Von Moltke's daring would yet be condemned by the event. As it was, when at Grandes Tappe the French for once exhibited the old *furia Francese*—the terrible passion for victory which has built up French reputation—the Kummer Brigade had, to place their backs to the wall, accept the situation, and die there, to save the besiegers from a great disaster. They did it; and we question if any other troops would, unless clearly aware, and indeed clearly told, that they were fighting as a forlorn hope,—were to die for a great end. The Hohenzollerns seem to have brigades in which each man shows the forlorn-hope spirit, which is in its essence not courage, for the man may be despairing, but constancy in its highest military development. The quality has been still more effectively though less strikingly shown in the entire conduct of the siege of Metz. Barely in history has there been such a scene as the letters from the besiegers' lines reveal. Whatever intrigues may have been going on in the cloudy regions of diplomacy, the army encamped round Metz only knew that it was enclosing by a circle of encampments each comparatively weak an army nearly as strong as itself, which at Vionville had fought with determined daring, and which occupied an absolutely impregnable position. It knew that at any hour of any night it might be forced to fight for existence as the Kummer Brigade had done, it had no clear theory as to the duration of the siege, and it was, as I knew it was, enduring heavier privations than the enemy. The German plan of camping in the open, without tents, tells heavily on the comfort of the troops. Great numbers were no doubt housed in the villages about, but for the majority the only protection was a hut of straw, pervious, after a time, to the rain, which for a large part of the siege fell in torrents. The food, though it never failed, was never plentiful, and never "luxurious" enough, wine and beer, whether bad or good in themselves being, next to minute doses of morphia or quinine, the best preservatives against malaria. The ground was a sea of mud, covered with ordure and rotting carcases. The Germans either do not understand or despise sanitary arrangements, and at one moment there was fear of an outbreak of cholera. Typhus did break out, but the grand foe of the Army was dysentery, perhaps of all non-infectious diseases the one which most rapidly tends to destroy spirit. So terrible were the ravages of this disease in places where the men were compelled to drink Moselle water, that a single company, 250 men, invalided 30, and the rate of invaliding rose for weeks to 500 a day, and during one week to 800,—a fact we give on the authority of a surgeon and an English Member of Parliament present on the spot. The Germans dread death by disease even more than most men, their intense compatriotic yearning increasing the natural depression which every surrounding circumstance tended to deepen. "I must admit," writes to us a correspondent who knows Germans and Germany as few men know them, "my decided impression, on first arrival before Metz, was that I had got into an army in course of destruction by disease; I heard of nothing but dysentery and typhus amongst men;—but rinderpest amongst the countless herds of cattle driven together from the utermost corners of Europe to give food to this great German host. A more utterly plague-stricken spectacle it is not within human imagination to conceive than that presented at first sight, with rain pouring down in torrents, by Remilly; its streets one slough of thick chocolate-coloured slush reaching over the ankle, one ambulance after the other with sick and wounded being dragged slowly by exhausted horses through the ruts of impassable roads, a dead cow fetid with the exhalation of distemper before the doorstep of your quarters, and the atmosphere redolent with a combined stench of putrid miasma and carbolic acid. The place seemed one cesspool and one pest-house. However, the ogre was removed, a fresh expenditure of carbolic acid was made in the den allotted by the Etape Commandant, and I have spent several nights with impunity—I can't say comfort—where at first I shuddered to put a foot; and from here, at my leisure, I have been able to look round myself." At leisure he found that the German surgeons were carefully forwarding every man struck by dysentery to hospitals within the border; but this plan, though it saved the nation from severe loss, tended to reduce the besieging army. Nevertheless, through seventy days of these horrors, discipline, wariness, and even cheerfulness never failed; the officers were always ready; the men snatched what little distraction they could from trifles, from letters, from searching boxes of home gifts, and when the hour of action came turned out, with unwetted rifles, as firm as on parade, ready, if need be, to die rather than move without superior order. The Red Prince, a hard man, but a sound soldier, was everywhere; the officers did their best for their men, venturing even to forbid useless exposure; and it is a mortal certainty that had duty required that army to lie there, wasting slowly away, the last battalion would have met the enemy as coolly as the first. It was a very triumph of morale, a far more conclusive proof than any victory of the strength of the weapon Germany now wields. Sedan was a

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.

All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.

Mr. MOURILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.

W. J. ALT
RICHARD LINDAU.

Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka, January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the same style and firm as heretofore.

H. J. HUNT.
F. HELLYER.

Nagasaki, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

W. MOURILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.

Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

C. A. HEIMANN & Co.

3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.

L. P. WARD.

tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.

BROWN & Co.

3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

WE have this day established ourselves in this Colony as Average Adjusters, Public Accountants and General Commission Agents.

WOODFORD & Co.

18, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong 2nd January, 1871. [1m 13

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRAZER has ceased to be a Manager of the BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

By authority of the Directors,
G. CRICHTON,

Hongkong and China,
15th January, 1871. [16d 102

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 189 China, 1st January, 1870

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MY business will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.

Mr. KYLE HOLME is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

HENRY GRIBBLE.

1m 2 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressly for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.

Apply to
ED. NORTON.

tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of H.M.S. *Ocean*, a good Steward (as M. S. man); for Terms, &c., apply on board between 12 and 1 o'clock.

tf 23 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.

DAVID ILLINGWORTH.

tf 71 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.

tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

THE undersigned has this day been appointed Agent to the East Point Sugar Refinery Company, and is prepared to supply Storekeepers and Consumers with

REFINED SUGARS,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
MOLASSES,
AND
RUM,

in quantities to suit purchasers.

G. WILSON.

23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871. [4d 98

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 62.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"MADRAS,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 149

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 150

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ROMEO,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 151 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Barque

"COLOMA,"

with the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"SEA SERPENT,"

White, Master, will have quick despatch from here.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2w 118 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"EVELYN WOOD,"

Jamieson, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullen, Master, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ADELIA CARLETON,"

Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Barque

"HOMER,"

will have quick despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British ship

"NORTH STAR,"

Capt. C. J. Jeffery, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 39 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Brig

"STEPHEN BISHOP,"

Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2220 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.

Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.

tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

KWONG HING LEE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

tf 2124] 61, QUEEN'S ROAD. [Dec. 5

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Foreign Attachment.

Between BURJORJEE COWASJEE, *Plaintiff,*
AND
SOMJEEBHOY VISRAM, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Colony, at the suit of the above-named BURJORJEE COWASJEE against the above-named SOMJEEBHOY VISRAM, to recover the sum of *One thousand and Ten Dollars and Twenty-three Cents*, money due from the defendant to the plaintiff on a promissory note made or Bill drawn by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, and for freight on certain goods carried by the plaintiff at the request of the defendant, and for work done and services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request, and it being alleged that the said SOMJEEBHOY VISRAM does not reside within this Island, or its defendencies a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the *Eighth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one*, wherein Jan Mahomed Somjee, of Hongkong, Merchant, Sorabjee Rustomjee, of Hongkong, Broker, and Homunajee Bezonjee Dantra, of Hongkong, Medical Practitioner, are Garnishees.

NOTICE is hereby given thereof and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said SOMJEEBHOY VISRAM or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in actions at law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this 21st day of January, A.D., 1871.

EDMUND SHARP,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

1w 146]

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK	Sea Serpent	White	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Stephen Bishop	Foote	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Coloma		Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Evelyn Wood	Jamieson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Romeo		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	North Star	C. J. Jeffery	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Homer		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals, they intend offering the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy
SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Broche
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed
MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES.

Plain and Fancy
SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured
MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin
MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace
COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
Just Landed, ex late Arrivals.

PRIME EUROPE ROPE, from 1 in. to 7½ inch.
Prime BOLT ROPE, from 2½ in. to 6 in.
do. HAMBRO LINE.
do. RATLINE STUFF, assorted sizes.
do. FLAGLINES.
do. LOGLINES.
do. Deep sea LEAD LINES, &c., &c.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 35 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE,
Very Superior SHERRY,
CLARET, "Old Medoc,"
} bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.

AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE received per *Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of MILLINERY,

IN

Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Corded RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Sealskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A Choice Assortment of Dress MATERIALS, with Trimmings to match.
VELVETEEN in the New Shades for Ladies' Costumes.
Fur TRIMMINGS.
TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Also,

A well-selected STOCK of:
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, SCARFS, in New Shapes.
White SHIRTS, "Eureka."
MERINO and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS.
French Kid GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.
Woollen and Silk HOSIERY.

QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the Catholic Church.)

tf 66 Hongkong 12th January, 1871.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING,

Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Muntz' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKEY GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Boord's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.

Also,

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
HALF-PRICE.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

W. PEACOCK & CO.

WILL commence SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of

LADIES' SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, COSTUMES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's Scotch LAMBS' WOOL and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, PANTS, HALF-HOSE CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
WINTER CLOTHES.

45 and 47, Queen's Road.

tf 79 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

LATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.

J. THOMSON.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps; Davis & Farber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belt for Engineers' Supplies, &c.

Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 36 Jan. 7

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
From the 1st February next.

THE HOUSE, No. 29, *Wyndham Street*, Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

4w 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.

For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st February next.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.

Also.

HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOOPS & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peokiil Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

THE GODOWN situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

1m 2267 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENZIES, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House. Apply to G., office of this paper.

tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

JOHN R. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.

tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

SING-LEE,

HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.

Also,

Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS.

No. 37, Tung-man Lane.

2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 16811 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOTICE.

MR. MARTY has the honor to inform the public of Hongkong that his association has been dissolved on the first of January, 1871, and Mr. MARTY will be reponsible for the debts only contracted in Hongkong by the name of BARRELET & MARTY.

A. R. MARTY,
94, Queen's Road.

tf 46 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT No. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.

GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. 13m 1938

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

71422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

Docks.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 13-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remeatling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May5

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

炭機記茶
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

搬遷記啟
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant REGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 31st January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The *JAPAN* will be due at San Francisco March 18th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Bangkok.—Per Siamese ship *Handy*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*DONNAI*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 1st February, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st February.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki via Shanghai, and to Hiogo via Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets via Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.

The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which the *British* Contract Mails for the United Kingdom will be conveyed between Alexandria and Brindisi by British Packet, instead of by Italian Packet, the Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being withdrawn from Marseilles for the purpose.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent via Brindisi from Hongkong and the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan by British Mail Packet to and through the United Kingdom will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

Addressed to the United Kingdom,—

For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 30 cents. For every additional half ounce, 30 cents.

For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 8 cents.

For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns,

Extracts.

A Peculiar Description of Lark.

One bird deserves special notice, inasmuch as I have not found it described even in recent works on natural history: it is a species of lark, having the long straight hind spur peculiar to Antagonus and possessing the facilities peculiar to the mocking-bird. It is peculiar to Manchuria, and is exported in great numbers to the northern provinces of China, where it is highly prized. There are few families in the north that do not possess one or more; it may be seen hanging over the door, and frequently youths carry the bird about in their walks for amusement. It imitates birds to perfection, and it is amusing to hear it trill out the songs and cries in rapid succession: it readily learns to mew like a cat or bark like a dog, and picks up all sorts of noises in its neighbourhood. The bird is somewhat longer than the common lark, has a thick short bill, slightly hooked upper mandible, is characterised by a white collar round its neck, black patch underneath on the right and left of the breast, whitish belly, earthy brown back, with some white feathers in the wings, while the long outer feathers of tail and wings are black. It builds on the ground among the long grass, sings in spring and early summer, and possesses the other peculiarities of the true lark. —*Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia; with some account of Corea, by the Rev. Alexander Williamson, B. A.*

Competitive Examination.

Milverton: As you (Ellesmere) well know, I am not at all fond of it; and one of the strongest reasons for my dislike of it is that it tends to prevent cultivation. By it you insert into a youth's mind, not the idea that knowledge is a beautiful thing in itself, but that its main use is for self-advancement. You throw the acquisition of knowledge into the domain of business. You disgust the young with knowledge. . . . The man with a real love of knowledge delights, as Bacon did, in the idea that all men should know what he knows. He revels in the sympathy of men of knowledge. He wishes everybody to be able to aid him in discovering the "open secrets" of nature. He pits himself, not against his fellow-labourers, but against nature. . . . There is a common metaphor, which I always make use of when talking on this subject. It is the putting up of a bar for men or horses to leap over. Put up your bar if you like. In other words, settle a standard of qualification; and say that it shall be needful for a youth to come up to that standard before he is promitted to enter the army, the navy, or the Civil Service; but do not pit one youth against another individually. I object very strongly to the Cambridge system by which you endeavour to give every man his exact place; this must make competition very fierce. There will always be sufficient competition in the world; we need not increase it artificially. Now look what an evil the competitive spirit is, when carried to a great excess. We have resolved to allow, and whether we had so resolved or not, we cannot help allowing the present war to be fully in our minds at the present moment. What is the cause of that war—the *vera causa*, as Lord Bacon would have said? It is that a people cannot be content with saying to a neighbouring people—"we are very brave, you are very brave; we are very powerful, you are very powerful; let us agree to respect one another, and to keep our hand off from one another." But no: it must be ascertained, by competitive examination, which is the bravest, and which is the more powerful. As I have often ventured to say to you, there is nothing so much wanted in the world as for a man, or a body of men, to be content to be second. I need hardly point out that such a contentment would fulfil one of the noblest aims of Christianity. . . . I suppose you will admit that, for almost everybody, there is something in which he could especially excel. If you press competition to its uttermost, you never allow sufficient time or thought to be given for development of each man's peculiar aptitude. He must know what others know. There is no subject which he can afford to neglect, and no subject to which he can afford to give peculiar attention.—"*The War—and General Culture*," by the author of "*Friends in Council*," in the *Contemporary Review*.

Music and Literature.

During these last years, if not before, the reading world has had occasion to become acquainted with a goodly number of musicians who also were good writers and good talkers. Not a few of them have written books, and successful ones, though some of them may never have intended it. Mendelssohn's letters, sought in all the circulating libraries, though written to familiar friends, without the slightest literary purpose, shew a literary faculty, a cleverness of thought and observation, a quick and fine appreciation of what passes, quite as remarkable perhaps as the Note-Books of Hawthorne. Schumann wrote only about music, but wrote like a man of culture and a thinker, fresh, original, and rich in illustration. The letters of some earlier great composers,—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven,—which have been dragged to light of late to gratify the craving for what ever smallest personal relic can be found of men so perfectly revealed in their creations, though not to be judged at all as literature, do certainly afford glimpses here and there into most interesting character and intellectual traits of brightness not outmatched in other spheres. The Ritter Gluck knew how to explain the æsthetic principles which lay at the foundation of his classic operas with such clear logic and such fortunate expression as the case required; and Richard Wagner, who would fain push those principles too far, finds even now far readier audience as controversial pamphleteer and critic than he does for "Lohengrin," the "Meistersinger," or the "Nibelungen" trilogy. Weber, even if he had not composed "Der Freischutz," "Oberon," and "Euryanthe," would have won a name by his æsthetic-romantic and fantastic writings, mostly of the kind called fugitive. More lately, Ferdinand Hiller, Hector Berlioz, and Liszt have written frequently and well, each with a fascinating individuality all in a genial vein, full of enthusiasm and of *bonhomie*, and with fine discrimination, shewing abundant evidence of minds well stored with general knowledge, on every page betraying genuine sympathy as well as personal acquaintance with poets, artists, men of thought and genius in all spheres. A more beautiful, poetic, chivalrous, appreciative tribute to the genius and the country of a brother artist than Liszt's noble monograph on Chopin were hard to find in any literature. Even the gay, mercurial, convivial Rossini, if he wrote no books, was quoted universally for his fine wit and observation; nor did he, as Hiller reports him daily for a season, lack higher powers of thoughtful conversation. Some of the recent German musicians, who have written on the principles and method of their art, have shewn themselves well versed in modern metaphysical ideas and systems; for instance, Marx and Hauptmann. Joachim, the great violinist, naked all manner of questions, with most eager interest, about our Emerson, and shewed an intimate acquaintance with his works; it was the genuine response of one free, large, fearless, truthful mind to another. And so we might go on with instances, if there were need of proof to prove that the musical passion, musical genius, "inspiration," is not a kind of preternatural secretion of all the mental faculties into one unduly developed organ at the expense of all the rest, and that a man, however much absorbed in music, need not be a moral weakling or a fool, or a poor "Blind Tom" in kind, if not degree.—"*The Intellectual Influence of Music*," *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

PRAYING MACHINES.—The instruments at the door were praying machines; the worshippers as they entered turned them round, and thus performed their devotion. Prayers are pasted both on the inside and outside of the barrels, which being turned round the prayers are presented, as they suppose, to their god; and the oftener they turn their praying machines the more devout they esteem themselves.—*Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia; with some Account of Corea. By the Rev. Alexander Williamson, B A.*

A LONG-STANDING OFFENCE.—A man was charged before the Thames Police Magistrate on November 26, with having been guilty of felony and embezzlement thirty years ago. The felony was represented by 7s. 6d.; the embezzlement by £10, and the defendant had endeavoured to make some amends by sending the prosecutor, his former employer, 10s. worth of postage stamps. Mr. Lushington put it to the latter whether, after the lapse of so many years, he intended to proceed against the man, and the prosecutor replied that he was determined to put the law in force. Pending further inquiry, the defendant was released on his own recognizance.

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short-ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulderblades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and depending state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing; because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—premising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all those queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia. But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more!" But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK,
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIETI DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPICIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,
AND
BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement; it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,
AND
DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 1530 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 566 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ "	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	1 "	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	1 per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	1 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ "	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ "	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	1 "	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	1 per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ "	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ "	
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾ "	
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30 %) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies, against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (en quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1092 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ "	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8 % net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

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